

2551/

## ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional) Unauthorized Disclosures on the  
Libyan Terrorist Threat

FROM:

Director of Security

EXTENSION

NO.

DATE

17 DEC 1981

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

RECEIVED

FORWARDED

OFFICER'S INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

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FILE: Security-4

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Approved For Release 2006/02/07 : CIA-RDP84B00890R000700020051-5

DD/A Registry
81-2551/2

17 DEC 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence

VIA: Deputy Director of Central Intelligence  
Deputy Director for Administration

FROM:

[Redacted]  
Director of Security

SUBJECT: Unauthorized Disclosures on the  
Libyan Terrorist Threat (U)

17 DEC 1981

1. The Office of Security review of the Philip Taubman article (Tab A) in The New York Times entitled "U.S. Search Is On for 5 Terrorists Reported Planning to Kill Reagan" does not appear to have been based on firsthand knowledge of CIA reporting. STAT

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# U.S. Search Is On for 5 Terrorists Reported Planning to Kill Reagan

By PHILIP TAUBMAN  
Special to The New York Times

*Newsweek*  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 3—The Government has received detailed reports that five terrorists trained in Libya entered the United States last weekend with plans to assassinate President Reagan or other senior Administration officials, according to top Federal law-enforcement officials.

*Newsweek*  
The reports, which the officials declined to discuss in detail, have prompted a huge nationwide search for the potential assassins and Americans to whom they might turn for assistance, these officials said.

Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Secret Service have been deployed around the country in recent days to question Americans who have past links to Libya, including veterans of the Army Special Forces, or Green Berets, who have worked in the militant Arab nation in North Africa training terrorists in an operation organized by a former American intelligence agent, Edwin P. Wilson.

## Search On for Mercenaries

Agents of the F.B.I. in the field said in telephone interviews that they had orders to find and question other military veterans who had worked overseas in mercenary operations and were skilled in the handling of weapons and explosives.

Concern about a Libyan threat has mounted in recent weeks as initially unconfirmed intelligence reports were buttressed by information supplied by an informant who has given American intelligence agencies first-hand descriptions of the training and plans for assassinations, according to senior Administration officials.

They said that this informant, who has been closely questioned by the F.B.I., Secret Service and Central Intelligence Agency, told the Government that he helped train assassination teams in Libya and worked on the preparation of specific plans to attack President Reagan and other top Government officials.

These plans, intelligence and law-enforcement officials said today, include a plot to kill Mr. Reagan by shooting down Air Force One, the Presidential jet, with a surface-to-air missile, blowing up the President's limousine with a rocket or

attacking the President at close range with small arms.

The informer, who is not an American but was otherwise not identified by these sources, also supplied the Government with detailed information about the infiltration of terrorists into the United States. It is not known whether he provided names or descriptions of assassination team members.

Intelligence officials said the informer's account had stood up to intense questioning and his credibility, which is now considered good, had "made believers" out of law-enforcement officials. His information has also been echoed by other sources, including intelligence information received early in the fall that Muammar el-Qaddafi, the leader of Libya, was planning to seek revenge for the shooting down of two Libyan jets in an aerial dogfight with American planes last August.

The apparent threat against the President has led to a significant increase in security for Mr. Reagan and other top Government officials, according to White House aides.

Officials said, for example, that Air Force One had been equipped with sophisticated electronic equipment that would allow pilots to evade a missile attack. Mr. Reagan has also begun riding in unmarked cars instead of his official limousine in Presidential motorcades. In addition, the Secret Service has recently begun sending "dummy" motorcades through Washington that appear to be carrying senior Administration officials but actually involve only security agents.

## Haig Security Increased

State Department officials said earlier this week that security for Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. had also been increased recently.

Senior intelligence officials said today that there was evidence that the attempted shooting of an American diplomat in Paris last month was organized by Libya. In that attack, a gunman fired six shots at Christian A. Chapman, the chargé d'affaires at the American Embassy, as he was leaving his home. Mr. Chapman, who took shelter behind his car, was not hit. The gunman escaped.

These intelligence sources also said that the United States Ambassador to Italy, Maxwell M. Rabb, was the target of a Libyan assassination plot in October. Mr. Rabb was hastily flown out of

Milan in October and returned to the United States after security officials learned that an attack might be imminent. He has returned to his post, but security measures have been increased.

Intelligence officials indicated today that C.I.A. analysts believe Colonel Qaddafi's initial threats following the downing of the two jets may have been further inflamed by published reports that the American Government was considering plans to underwrite an assassination attempt against the Libyan leader. These officials denied that the United States ever contemplated trying to kill Colonel Qaddafi.

## 'Have Absolute, Hard Proof'

*Newsweek*  
"We have absolute, hard proof that Libya has sent assassination teams into other countries," said a senior intelligence official. "When the first reports came in that Qaddafi might be considering attacks on American officials, they had to be viewed seriously, but some of the stories seemed unbelievable. Those doubts have been overcome by the accounts of the informant. We consider this to be a very serious threat."

Law enforcement officials said today that the assassination teams, which apparently include Libyans and recruits from other Middle Eastern nations, have orders to attack lesser Government officials if they fail to kill Mr. Reagan. There is also evidence, they said, that additional potential targets include members of Mr. Reagan's family.

"They want to make a sensation," said one senior law enforcement official, referring to the goal of the Libyan teams. "If they can't get the President, they're apparently under instructions to kill anyone close to him."

*Newsweek*  
Law enforcement officials said all American ports of entry were being closely monitored by the F.B.I., the Customs Service and other agencies. Particular attention is being paid to entry points on the border with Canada, including Detroit where officials believe infiltration may be attempted.

The informant has told the Government that assassination team members may try to recruit Americans to help them, according to intelligence sources. They added that so far there was no indication that any of the assassination team members were trained in Libya by Americans or others working for Mr. Wilson, the former C.I.A. agent who was charged last year with illegally shipping explosives to Libya as part of an operation to train terrorists there.

TAB B

LIBYA

## New Threats From Kaddafi

The disintegrating relationship between the Reagan Administration and Libya's Muammar Kaddafi slid toward terminal disrepair last week: U.S. intelligence sources now say that Kaddafi is plotting to assassinate the President and other top American officials. Kaddafi first talked loosely about killing Reagan after American F-14s blasted two of his warplanes out of the sky over the Gulf of Sidra last August. But now, senior American officials told NEWSWEEK, Kaddafi's talk appears to be more than bluster. These officials say Kaddafi has expanded his hit list to include Vice President George Bush, Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger—and that he has equipped special assassination squads with bazookas, grenade launchers and even portable SAM-7 missiles capable of bringing down the President's plane.

The Administration, persuaded by the intelligence that the threat is very real, has increased security around the President and other potential targets—and has begun putting final touches on plans to tighten a political, economic and possibly military vise around Kaddafi. "He is really getting out of hand," said one aide. "For the first time, the highest officials in our government are threatened."

**Warnings:** The Administration has tried to defuse Kaddafi since it first took office, but the effort to solve "the Kaddafi problem" gained greater urgency when the intelligence officials reported the new plots. Earlier warnings of plots against the American ambassadors to Rome, Paris, Vienna and London (NEWSWEEK, Nov. 9) were uncomfortably on target. Last September Italian police intercepted a squad sent by Kaddafi to murder U.S. Ambassador Maxwell Rabb. And although there is no hard evidence, intelligence officials are confident that Kaddafi was behind the attempted assassination two weeks ago of Christian Chapman, the ranking American diplomat in Paris. Officials say that no suspected hit teams have been spotted entering the United States—but they warn that Kaddafi already has agents among the Libyan exile community in America.

The proposals for confronting Kaddafi, which will be presented to Reagan shortly, contain no quick fixes. A military attack remains only a far-out contingency plan, though the Sixth Fleet might return in force to the disputed Gulf of Sidra for more

aggressive maneuvers as early as next February. The CIA has briefed Congress on the possibility of promoting a coup against Kaddafi, but such an operation would have little chance of success because of Kaddafi's highly effective security service run by the East Germans, the absence of any credible political opposition and the lack of a cohesive exile movement.

U.S. officials say they have not even considered matching Kaddafi's assassination scenarios with one of their own. "The trou-



Christine Spengler—Sygma

*Kaddafi: Washington and Tripoli start playing for keeps*

ble with assassination is it's illegal and it puts us in the same category as him. It suggests we are so weak we can only use his own tools against him," says one Reagan hand. Even so, officials openly admit that they would be delighted if someone else killed Kaddafi—and at least one Administration insider has been in direct contact with Libyan exiles in Western Europe who are determined to oust Kaddafi.

The Administration's most promising plan is a long-range strategy of progressively tougher measures designed to sap Kaddafi's influence—and his bank account. "We can close in on him gradually and increase the confidence of people working against him both inside and outside Libya," says one official. As another points out, "He's already having a hell of a time meeting his commitments. If you get at his cash flow, you really raise major problems" (page 52).

The first step would be the evacuation of about 2,000 American oil workers in Libya, vulnerable hostages in case of American attack. Their withdrawal would cripple the Libyan oil industry, 70 percent of which is dependent on U.S. technology and personnel. The Administration has been urging the oil companies for six months to withdraw their people. So far only Exxon has acted. Washington cannot order an evacuation—but, says one official, "we can't wait forever." The pressure on the holdout companies is sure to increase.

America could also stop buying Libyan crude. Last year Kaddafi sold 40 percent of his oil to U.S. refiners for \$7 billion. Some officials argue that Libya would simply sell its oil elsewhere. Others believe the current oil glut provides the perfect opportunity for

a successful embargo. "The overall oil-supply situation is likely to retain some slack," writes G. Henry Schuler, an outside expert who has developed an options paper on Libya that officials say closely corresponds to their own. Several insiders contend that the key aspect of an oil cutoff would be to remove the perception that the United States indirectly supports Kaddafi's antics. "We are paying for his depredations," laments one senior official. "An embargo would be very important politically—and slightly meaningful economically."

**Embargo:** The Administration is considering an even broader step in the same direction: a total embargo on all trade with Libya. Despite the growing concern about Kaddafi, U.S. exports to Libya nearly doubled to \$610 million during the first nine months of this year compared with the same period in 1980. The United States already has imposed a ban on military sales to Libya, but the ban is porous: Washington denied permission to the Oshkosh Truck

Corp. of Wisconsin to export 400 heavy-duty trucks to haul Libyan tanks, but allowed the same company to sell 400 somewhat modified trucks "to haul oil rigs." And although the C-130 military transport is subject to the embargo, Kaddafi has purchased its civilian version, the L-100. Opponents of the idea, however, say a trade embargo simply invites sales by alternative suppliers—including the overseas subsidiaries of American firms.

The Administration has also announced an increase in military aid to countries such as the Sudan and Tunisia that are directly threatened by Kaddafi's adventurism. In addition, the United States will probably begin dispatching "information teams" to brief Kaddafi's targets on Libya's covert efforts at penetration and subversion. Finally, the Administration is also considering a series of worst-case actions

## INTERNATIONAL

against Kaddafi, including B-52 bombing raids against one or more of his fourteen terrorist-training camps, in response to an attempt on the life of a senior American official. "That's the kind of thing you do if they take a shot at Reagan," says one top official.

Even before Kaddafi's latest threats became known last week, security around the President had been tightened. Following the attempt on his life last April, the Secret Service adopted a number of new precautions. At ceremonies in Yorktown last October, mock Colonial troops had to give up their ceremonial muskets before they could

parade in front of Reagan, who was sequestered behind a bulletproof enclosure in the middle of a grassy battlefield. And the Air Force planes in the Presidential fleet, including those used by Bush, Haig and Weinberger, are now equipped with electronic countermeasures to foil attack—including an attack by heat-seeking missiles such as those supplied to Libya by the Soviets.

**No Choice:** The Soviets have supplied most of Kaddafi's military hardware, but the Administration's plans are based on the assumption that Moscow probably would not come to Kaddafi's aid. "He's not a Cuba to them. He's a loose cannon, and he's crazy," say one senior aide. In any case, the officials say, they have no choice but to

counter his threats. Many senior officials, including Haig, believe that Washington's failure to put an end to Kaddafi's adventurism undermines confidence in America's resolve in quieter corners of the world. "The fact that a country as weak as Libya can get away with as much as it does is a signal to the rest of the Arab world about our willingness to use military power," said one senior official. "The Saudis are asking if the United States would come to their aid if it is not willing to act against a known murderer, terrorist and invader." Clearly, the Administration will not let that question go begging much longer.

JOHN BRECHER with JOHN WALCOTT and DAVID C. MARTIN in Washington

## Libya's Growing Woes

*In Tripoli last week, NEWSWEEK's Nairobi bureau chief Ray Wilkinson assessed Muammar Kaddafi's vulnerabilities in his own country:*

Just a few months ago Kaddafi appeared untroubled—and untouchable. Oil revenues of \$25 billion enabled him to pay for his program of domestic reform, to back his terrorist adventures beyond Libya and to thumb his nose at Ronald Reagan. No longer. The world oil glut has cut deeply into Libya's surplus revenues. Foreign oil companies are turning feisty. Reagan keeps stepping up the pressure. And even within Libya I saw some tentative but visible signs of opposition to Kaddafi. "Right now he has just caught a cold," one old hand in Tripoli told me. "But he will have to tread warily if he wants to avoid pneumonia."

The immediate problem for Kaddafi is oil. As the glut engulfed world markets, Tripoli's production dropped by two-thirds, from 1.7 million barrels to 600,000 barrels a day; revenues for this year have been sliced in half, to about \$12 billion. Faced with Kaddafi's refusal to lower prices, American companies have threatened to pull out unless he made significant concessions. Exxon announced it would withdraw totally from Libya, and Mobil is currently pumping only enough oil to keep the generators going in the fields. In response, Kaddafi finally agreed to drop Libya's price by \$1 a barrel, but it was too little, too late. "The companies' reaction has been, 'Go to hell and stay there,'" says one Libyan official.

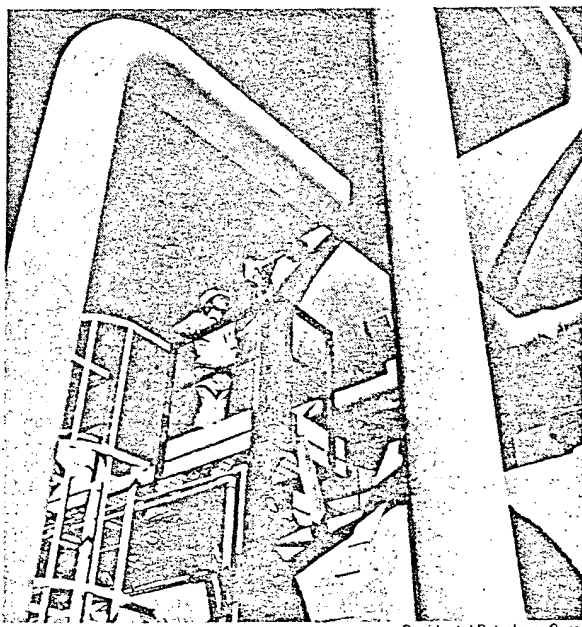
**Cutbacks:** Kaddafi's oil-revenue crisis seems to be undermining his ability to make mischief. He has begun to cut back aid to some of the fringe guerrilla and revolutionary groups around the world that he funded in the past. His cash-flow problem may have been a significant factor in his recent decision to withdraw his 5,000- to 10,000-man expeditionary force from Chad. The yearlong operation in Chad cost Kaddafi between \$2 billion and \$7 billion. Roughly 1,000 soldiers were killed or wounded,

and the bodies of many were returned to their families with no explanation except a pinned note: "Died in the accomplishment of his duty." Says one official: "Had Kaddafi stayed in Chad, he may even have found discontent growing in the army—his power base."

At home, Kaddafi has had to decree sweeping austerity measures. On Oct. 1, he put a ceiling on expenditures for all state enterprises—the major targets were prized petrochemical schemes, electricity projects, light industry and consumer imports. The cutbacks will not sit easily with a population that has been pampered for a decade with free or subsidized housing, cheap food and more cars, radios and TV sets per family than Americans can boast. Opposition is growing among former shopkeepers and traders in the souks that were nationalized in 1980-81. Sketchy reports lead diplomats to believe that Kaddafi has survived one or more low-key coup attempts. Whether or not such rumors are true, the Libyan strongman realizes that he has an implacable foe in the Reagan Administration. "Since June of this year, he has been genuinely afraid of the hostility shown by the U.S. toward him," says one official who knows Kaddafi well.

**Antagonism:** Even so, virtually all the foreigners living in Libya seem to believe that Reagan's policy of confrontation is wrong. "I am more afraid of what Washington will do than of what Libya will do," says one U.S. oilman. Diplomats from nations allied to the United States echo these feelings. "It is not right or wise for Western policy to back this man into a corner," says a foreign official. One fear is that Washington's antagonism will force Kaddafi formally to join the communist camp.

At the same time, some diplomats say they are beginning to perceive in Kaddafi a new yearning to change his image as the international renegade. According to officials in several European cities, for example, Kaddafi's agents have privately agreed to drop Libya's highly publicized assassination campaign against Libyan exiles. If that is true, tensions could ease. "If Kaddafi would just shut his mouth, most of his problems would go away," says one observer in Tripoli. But no one is expecting Kaddafi to keep quiet for very long.



Occidental Petroleum Corp.

*Pumping oil: Less crude, less luxury—and less mischief*



TAB C

**Top U.S. Officials Reported Targets****Libya Killer Squad Concerns Reagan**

By Martin Schram

Washington Post Staff Writer

President Reagan said yesterday that he takes seriously and is "concerned" about a U.S. intelligence report that a five-person Libyan assassination squad has entered the United States on a mission to kill him or his top advisers.

Acting after an informant provided U.S. officials with what one intelligence source called an "unconfirmed warning of an assassination plot," the president ordered Secret Service protection Thursday for his three top White House advisers: chief of staff James A. Baker III, counselor Edwin Meese III and deputy chief of staff Michael K. Deaver.

Extra security precautions have also been in effect in recent weeks for the protection of the president, Vice President Bush, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger, after earlier reported threats that they were marked for assassination by terrorists trained in Libya.

Now, informed sources said, agents of the Secret Service and FBI are working throughout the country to try to track down an alleged assassination squad that was said by one informant to have entered the

United States this past weekend with orders to kill the president or his advisers.

"... there is a threat to them that has been made rather obvious," Reagan said yesterday in confirming he has ordered security protection for his top aides.

He added, "Obviously you'd have to be concerned about... all the people that have been named in this."

Asked if he takes the threat seriously, Reagan responded, "I think

you have to. I think it safe to say that in any security case, even when security gets what they think is a crank call, they can't take that for granted."

Intelligence sources familiar with the case said that within the last few days an informant who is not an American has given authorities the names of five people who he claimed were members of a Libyan assassination squad. The informant also reportedly claimed to have been involved in the planning for the assassination effort. But intelligence sources stressed that the credibility of the informant has not been ascertained nor has his story been verified.

Another intelligence source added, "We frankly don't know whether it is fact or fiction. But we can't afford to think in terms of how well he [the informant] is to be trusted. We have got to think in terms of it can't be dispelled, so we have got to act."

The New York Times first reported yesterday that an informant had told U.S. authorities about a five-person Libyan assassination team that allegedly entered the United States last weekend.

Last night, ABC News reported that U.S. intelligence officials have "partially identified, with names and pictures," some of those believed to be the Libyan agents.

At the White House, where memories of the March 30 shooting of the president and the critical wounding of press secretary James S. Brady are still painfully fresh, the matter is being treated seriously.

The press office yesterday issued a statement saying that members of the president's staff had met with and telephoned representatives of major news organizations to request that the media exercise "restraint in reporting and televising specific security measures utilized in the protection of the president and others."

Washington editors and managers for The New York Times, Washington Post, ABC, CBS and NBC said their organizations would act with restraint in reporting security measures.

Federal investigators are reviewing case files on two former U.S. intelligence agents who have been indicted for pro-

viding terrorist equipment and training to Libya in order to track down former military and intelligence agents who have worked in Libya, according to one federal official.

This source said the case files of indicted fugitives Edwin P. Wilson and Francis E. Terpil are not being reviewed because authorities have linked them with the alleged assassination team that is said to have entered the United States.

Rather, he said, federal officials are seeking all available information on sources who might be able to provide details of terrorist or assassin training in Libya.

The Libyan news agency Jana, monitored in Beirut by Reuter news agency, charged last night that the Reagan administration was disseminating a "series of lies" in commenting on the reports that a Libyan-trained assassination team had landed in the United States.

"The American claims and series of lies to which the American administration resorts in its foreign policy stem basically from hatred and intolerance, and clearly reflect the American terrorist line against the people of the [Libyan] Jamahiriya," the agency said.

United Press International, meanwhile, carried an unconfirmed report that Lebanese security sources said Libyan gunmen planned to assassinate Reagan's special envoy, Philip Habib, during his current visit to the Mideast. But Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan was quoted by Reuter as saying yesterday he had received no such reports from security sources.

Staff writers Patrick E. Tyler and Charles R. Babcock contributed to this report.

## Libyan-Trained Assassin Squad Reported in U.S.

Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi has long been convinced that Washington is out to get him. Apparently, he has decided to get Washington first. According to information received by Federal law enforcement officials and reported by The New York Times, a hit squad of five Libyan-trained terrorists entered the United States last weekend with plans to assassinate President Reagan, other senior Administration officials and members of their families.

An informant was said to have given first-hand accounts of the training of the assassins and details of their plans. They included, intelligence officials said, plots to kill the President by shooting down Air Force One with a surface-to-air missile or by blowing up the President's limousine.

Once dismissed as the ravings of a crackpot, Colonel Qaddafi's threats lost their capacity to amuse when he dispatched hit squads around Europe and the Middle East last year. They killed a half-dozen Libyan dissidents. One near-victim was a Libyan national in Colorado. The man accused of the shooting, a former Green Beret, Eugene Aloys Tafoya, was convicted last week on misdemeanor charges of assault.

Since American planes shot down two Libyan jet fighters over Libyan-claimed waters in August, Colonel Qaddafi has been threatening to exact revenge. Libya was suspected as the instigator of the attempted assassination last month of the American chargé d'affaires in Paris and of a plan to kill the American Ambassador to Italy.

# The Nation

## In Summary

Law-enforcement agents were deployed around the country to hunt for the assassination team. Agents questioned Americans with past links to Libya, including former Green Berets recruited by a former C.I.A. man, Edwin P. Wilson, to train terrorists in Libya. There was no evidence that the would-be Presidential assassins had been trained by Mr. Wilson's recruits.

President Reagan acknowledged he was taking the threats seriously and said that security had been tightened for senior officials. The White House asked news organizations to refrain from reporting details of the new security measures.

Michael Wright  
and Caroline Rand Hiernon

ARTICLE APPEARED  
ON PAGE A32

THE WASHINGTON POST  
6 December 1981

## Libya Labels Assassin Reports Product of 'CIA Fantasy Farm'

TRIPOLI, Libya, Dec. 5 (AP) — The Libyan government today described American news reports that it sent an assassination team to kill President Reagan as products of "the CIA fantasy farm."

"Let me state categorically and unequivocally that there is no such hit team working under orders from the Libyan Jamahiriya" — the Libyan name for the country — said Khalifa Azzabi, director of foreign information.

Azzabi accused Washington of waging a "disinformation campaign" to destabilize Muammar Qaddafi's government and said Western news media "appear to operate as an annex of the CIA rather than the disseminator of facts and news."

Security for Reagan and three top aides has been stepped up following the reports, which said the assassination team may have crossed from Canada into the United States. At

least two informants have provided details of the alleged Libyan plot to U.S. government agents, a reliable source in Washington said.

Qaddafi reportedly was enraged after U.S. Navy jets shot down two Libyan reconnaissance planes over disputed waters 50 miles off the Libyan coast in August. The United States said its planes were under attack. Another supposed motive was anger over reports that the CIA wanted to kill Qaddafi.

[The FBI, Secret Service and other law enforcement agencies are saying little about the tip from an informant — who was reported to have said he helped train terrorists in Libya — that an assassination team has entered the country, United Press International reported from Washington. "There are no developments," an FBI spokesman said deflecting questions on possible arrests and a nationwide investigation.]

## Press and TV Are Asked to Curb Reports on Protection for Reagan

By HOWELL RAINES

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 — The White House has asked major news organizations to refrain from reporting details of measures taken to protect President Reagan.

The requests were made by James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff, in telephone calls and meetings Thursday night and today with editors and executives of major newspapers, news services and television networks.

The President said today that he took seriously the reports that a team of terrorists trained in Libya had infiltrated the United States with plans to kill him or other senior Administration officials.

In remarks to reporters in the Oval Office today, Mr. Reagan confirmed that he had ordered extra security protection for his top aides, saying "there is a threat to them that has been made rather obvious."

### 'Concerned About Everyone'

"Obviously, you'd have to be concerned about everyone and all the people that have been named in this," he said, referring to a report today in The New York Times that American intelligence agencies believe five Libyan-trained terrorists may have slipped into the United States.

Asked if he had expressed his concern to Muammar el-Qaddafi, the leader of Libya, the President replied, "I think he figures that I'm concerned, but no — as you know, I hope you understand, we

don't talk about security measures and situations of this kind."

In a briefing on intelligence matters at the White House today, a senior Administration official suggested that the Libyan activity might have been stimulated by news reports in the American press.

The official noted that United States regulations on intelligence operations prevented its security agencies from participating in assassination attempts against foreign leaders. Nevertheless, he added, two press reports had indicated that the Central Intelligence Agency was planning to kill Colonel Qaddafi.

"These reports had no factual basis," the official said, "but they may well have helped to stir some of the Libyan activity we are now seeing."

### White House Requests 'Restraint'

Mr. Baker's contacts with news organizations centered on the request by the White House that there be no disclosure of measures taken to protect Mr. Reagan from threats such as that posed by the reported Libyan agents.

Mr. Baker talked with officials of The Times, The Los Angeles Times, The Washington Post, ABC, NBC, United Press International, The Associated Press, Independent Television Network and the Cable News Network.

"The purpose of the meeting was to request restraint in reporting and televising specific security measures utilized in the protection of the President and others," the White House statement said.

A. M. Rosenthal, executive editor of The New York Times who spoke with Mr. Baker this morning, said: "Our policy is not to print the details of security arrangements or other information that might weaken the President's security. That has been our policy for years."

### Libya Accuses U.S. of Lying

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Dec. 4 (Reuters) — The Libyan Government press agency Jana accused the Reagan Administration tonight of resorting to lies in its foreign policy.

The official agency was commenting on reports that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had begun a nationwide search for Libyan-trained assassins posing a threat to President Reagan and other officials.

"The American claims and series of lies to which the American Administration resorts in its foreign policy stem basically from hatred and intolerance, and clearly reflect the American terrorist

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Senior Fellow, Council on Religion and  
International Affairs; Author: *Freedom for Ministry*

**December 13—MARGARET FARLEY, R.S.M.**

Professor of Theology, Yale University  
Divinity School, Lecturer, Author

**December 20—GEORGE MALONEY, S.J.**

Director, John XXIII Institute, New York;  
Author: *Inward Stillness*

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2) Herod Is  
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**GOSPEL OF JOHN  
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PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

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11 A.M.

Holy Eucharist

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4 P.M.

Bach: Magnificat

Soloists:

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Isola Jones, Contralto

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PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

## CALVARY ST. GEORGE'S

## Dismissed Federal Aide Is Restored to His Post

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4 (AP) — The Justice Department on Thursday reinstated Assistant United States Attorney Robert M. Smith, who contended that he had been removed from his job for political reasons.

James Brosnahan, Mr. Smith's attorney, said he and Mr. Smith reached an agreement with the department for Mr. Smith to return to his job just an hour before they planned to go to Federal court seeking the reinstatement.

Mr. Smith's dismissal on Nov. 25 was rescinded and he was back on the job immediately, Mr. Brosnahan said.

Mr. Smith had been a top press aide to former Attorney General Benjamin R. Civiletti in the Carter administration.

Arthur Brill, deputy director of public affairs for the Justice Department, said last week that to his knowledge Mr. Smith was the only one of the 1,776 assistant United States attorneys